SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1900.

Subscripti	ons by	Mail,	Postpa	id.	
DAILY, per Month				80	5
DAILY, per Year				6	0
SUNDAY, per Year				2	0
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PARIS-Kiosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No, 10, Boulevard des Capucines

It our triends who favor us with manuscripts for tion wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

### The Governor's Action in the Gardiner Case.

The decision of Governor ROOSEVELT dismissing the charges brought against the District Attorney of this county, Hon. ASA BIRD GARDINER, deserves the highest commendation, and furnishes additional strong proof of the political independence and strength of character of THEODORE

Some months ago charges were preferred by the City Club against the District Attorney for alleged acts of misfeasance or oriminal acts, and for nonfeasance or failure to act, in certain other cases, and it was sought to remove the District Attorney from office. The charges were voluminous, being some eighty in number and containing about two thousand specifications, and the matter was referred by the Governor to Commissioner AINSLEY WILCOX of Buffalo, with instructions to take testimony and to report thereon. Many and protracted hearings were had before the Commissioner, and the proceedings were chiefly noticeable for vigorous and unnecessary tilts between the opposing counsel.

The prosecution, although active and industrious, and stimulated by the zeal of the reformer, failed to make out much of a case against the District Attorney, but it was presumed or assumed by pollticians in general that as the Governor had an arbitrary and absolute discretion, and could remove the District Attorney on a scintilla of evidence, he necessarily could be induced to gratify the desires of the reformers and secure this great office and its patronage for the benefit of his own party. In fact, for some time past it has been rumored that the Governor had decided to remove the District Attorney, and that the only question left for determination was the selection of a successor to serve out the unexpired term.

It was argued that enough of laxity or careless irregularity in the conduct of the office had been shown to justify the removal of the prosecuting officer of this county, and, further, that whether such were the case or not, it would be excellent politics to assume the guilt of the defendant, and to bag the office for some aspiring Republican lawyer.

Governor Roosevelt's decision amounts to holding that the District Attorney has done nothing criminal; that the District Attorney may have been undignified or foolish or influenced in the exercise of his discretion by politics-but there is no legal proof against him of specific acts of wrongdoing which would justify his removal from office.

Governor ROOSEVELT, in the randum he hands down, says:

"The report of Commissioner WILCOX fails to show any specific act of malfeasance or misfeasance grave office an elective officer. . . . The moral conviction that a public servant is unfit or the fact that his conduct has caused great and justifiable dision to conscientious citizens is quite distinct from legal proof of short-comings so serious as to warrant his removal from the office to which he has been elected by the people."

Here we see three considerations operative in the mind of the Executive: First, a respect for the will of the people as expressed in the elective franchise; second, a desire not to be unjust to a public officer; third, an appreciation of the necessity of legal proof of wrongdoing as a basis for removal from office.

The unbalanced zeal of the prosecutors, and the blind arguments of some party leaders, could not induce the Governor to do an unjust act, and for his wise and just action in this matter THEODORE ROOSE-VELT will receive the approval of men of all parties.

# Boasting and Bluffing.

We observe in reading newspapers from every part of the Union that election boasting is confined to those supporting BRYAN. They profess absolute confidence in his election and treat the remarkable Republican victories in Maine and Vermont simply as conclusive evidence of the defeat of Mr. McKINLEY.

A like difference is observable between the tone assumed by campaign managers and committees of the two parties. Mr. HANNA persistently gives warning of the danger of overconfidence and his example is followed at the Republican headquarters in every State. The Republican managers in Maine and Vermont were chary of predictions, but the Bryanite managers boasted loudly that they would out down the Republican majorities twice as much as they did actually. Mr. Jones, the Bryanite national chairman, professes to see everywhere only indications of the sweeping triumph of the 16-to-1 candidate.

Paragraphs like this from the Constitu tion of Augusta, in Georgia, are frequent in the Bryan newspapers:

"A prominent Southern banker, who passed through here the other night on his way to his home after spending some time in the East, said to me: 'I voted MCKINLEY in 1896 and I think I shall vote for him again this year, but I am firmly convinced that BRYAN is going to be elected. I have come to this conclusion after my talks with business men from New York and other Eastern cities. The change from 1896 is marvellous. Men who four years ago were atraid of BRYAN are now praising his con-

Of course, the name of the Southern banker who has made so astonishing a

servatism and predicting his election.

discovery is omitted. On the other side, the odds in betting continue to favor McKinley greatly. His chances are much the better unquestionably, according to all reasonable observation; but two and a half to one seems big odds. But that the bets are made and some of them by hard-headed sporting men, without any stimulation of political partisanship, is evidence enough that the Bryanites are either building on false hopes or are merely bluffing. Moreover, if there was any justification for them in the political situation we should see it forthwith in the course of the markets. Even if "business men" were "praising the

conservatism " of BRYAN and " predicting

his election" they would be as nervous about the future of business as if they had not undergone so "marvellous" a change of sentiment.

Wise men are never confident about the managers in advance has no influence on their judgment, as Mr. HANNA well knows. The business men of this country in every part, even in the Southern States where alone the result of the voting is a foregone conclusion, are naturally opposed to the Bryan revolution and their knowledge of the prevalence of that feeling among their fellows encourages their hopes of his defeat; as also does the serious tone manifested by those who are directing the campaign for security and prosperity. letter, to be used in the manner calculated The policy of boasting and bluffing is adopted by the Bryanites because they are making their appeal to ignorance and credulity and not intelligent discrimi-

## Franklin Pierce's Nephew.

nation.

A nephew of FRANKLIN PIERCE, living at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, is disturbed by certain newspaper statements which represent his uncle as having been more or less of an imperialist while in the White House. In a letter to the Washington Post he says:

"A single quotation from his inaugural is sufficient to dispel this assertion: 'The dangers of concentration of all power in the General Government of a confederacy as vast as ours are too obvious to be disre-You have a right, therefore, to expect your agents, in every department, to regard strictly the limits imposed on them by the Constitution of the United States.

That was a sound proposition and a praiseworthy sentiment. But it is a little general and vague, and when Mr. KIRK D. PIERCE presents it as a solemn warning to the present Administration from one of the President's predecessors to desist from further attempts to suppress insurrection in the Philippines, it becomes almost amusing. Yet it is all that he has to offer.

It would have been much more pertinent if the nephew of FRANKLIN PIERCE had quoted the subjoined passage from that same inaugural of March 4, 1853:

"The policy of my Administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation and our position on the globe render the acquisition of certain possessions not within our jurisdiction eminently important for our protection, if not in the future essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consiste with the strictest observance of national faith."

Or this, from Pierce's first annual message in December of the same year:

"The United States have continued gradually and steadily to expand through acquisitions of territory, which, however much some of them may have been questioned, are now universally seen and admitted to have been wise in policy, just in character, and s great element in the advancement of our country and with it of the human race, in freedom, in pros perity, and in happiness.

All this was good Democratic doctrine fifty years ago.

It only remains to say that the passage quoted concerning the dangers of a concentration of power referred, not to concentration in the Executive, as President PIERCE's nephew seems to suppose, but to concentration in all three departments of the Federal Government, Congress, the Executive and the Federal Judiciary, as against State rights. This is shown clearly by what follows in the same paragraph of the inaugural:

"The great scheme of Constitutional liberty rests granted by the Constitution, it can hardly happen that its action on any question should endanger the institutions of the States, or interfere with their right to manage matters strictly domestic according to the will of their own people.

President PIERCE's "warning advice" against concentration of power, and his reminder as to strict Constitutional limits, therefore, were inspired especially and solely by his Democratic solicitude for the institution of slavery in the Southern States of the Union.

# Mr. Richardson Visits Broad Street.

The Hon, JOHN G. CARLISLE of Kentucky practises law in this town and has his office in Broad street. The Hon. JAMES D. RICH-ARDSON of Tennessee is at present practising political literature at the eastern headquarters of the Democratio National Committee under the general superintendence of the Hon. JAMES K. JONES of Arkansas.

On the day of the publication of the Hon. RICHARD OLNEY'S letter of advice to Democratic voters the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDson, while on his way to quick lunch downtown, happened to pass Mr. CARLISLE on the street. Like an inspiration of genius there flashed into the mind of the literary attaché of the Jones Bureau the idea that here right at hand was another member of the Cleveland Cabinet, a former Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and a recognized upholder of sound financial doctrine, who might be induced to declare himself for BRYAN on the strength of some paramount issue or other.

CARLISLE will be worth ten OLNEYS to us," said the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDson to the Hon. JAMES K. JONES a little later, as he unfolded his plan. " Why hasn't it been thought of before? His endorsement of the ticket will be the turning point of the campaign. I'll do the job myself." "Do it," said Jones.

Not long afterward on that same day-Olney Day it is, marked in red in the Bryanite calendar-the elevator that leads up to Mr. CARLISLE's office was freighted with the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON and his hopes and enthusiasms. No stenographer was present at the ensuing interview. What occurred may or may not have been

precisely like this: Mr. RICHARDSON.-" Senator, I have called to tell you that the Committee, in looking over the list of eminent Democrats who

have not as yet-" Mr. CARLISLE, glancing up from his desk .- "Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee? Ah. I see. My name has been selected?"

Mr. RICHARDSON, with a somewhat forced augh .- " Very good; very good indeed! which I have the honor to be a mem-

Mr. CARLISLE .- "Yes, I have heard that you are a member." Mr. RICHARDSON .- "Desire to lay before

you in the light of your best judgment, for careful examination--Mr. CARLISLE, returning to his papers.

Excuse me. I don't care to see it. before you the question whether, as a which in the strongest way professes prinpatriot, you cannot now consistently sub- Mr. STANCHFIELD has long been comscribe-

Mr. CARLISLE, swinging around in his

Mr. RICHARDSON, that I do not intend to subscribe and shall not subscribe. I have not a dollar to devote to that purpose."

Mr. RICHARDSON .- "I am not speaking result of a great national election until of a money subscription. That is not the votes are counted. Boasting by party exactly in my department. But if you should decide, after thinking the whole matter over, to subscribe to the general position-that is to say, to the idea or argument or thought-in whatever way might seem expedient-I mean---"

Mr. CARLISLE.-" Well?" Mr. RICHARDSON .- "Why, a favorable opinion or estimate from you, naturally, would have the greatest weight in determining the action of others; and if you could be persuaded to put it in the form of a

to produce the best results, it would be of the utmost service to the Committee in pushing the work-

Mr. CARLISLE .- " Lend my name to the Committee to help push their work? The work, sir, is a swindle on the public, and you ought to be heartily ashamed of your connection with it. I tell you this plainly. Your 'Committee on Distribution,' sir, is a damned humbug and fraud."

tor, you misapprehend entirely. I was speaking of the sub-committee of the Democratic National Committee. I was not speaking of the 'Committee on Distribution,' which you so hastily and harshly characterize." Mr. CARLISLE, getting up and edging

Mr. RICHARDSON. - "But, my dear Sena-

RICHARDSON. But not surprising, eh? The elevator is that way, toward the right. Good afternoon, Mr. RICHARDSON. No. trouble, I assure you." The scheme was great, but the Committee on Assimilation seems to have been

his visitor politely toward the door .-

What an odd misunderstanding, Mr.

## The Farmers' Trust.

unfortunate in its representative.

Several times, and always with a proper amount of pain, we have had to mention the organization of farmers' Trusts. Why do gentlemen upon whom the Camera Farmer of Lincoln sheds such piteous drops decline to wage an unceasing warfare against monopoly?

Mr. JAMES BUTLER, Secretary of the Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley, describes that monster in the Indianapolis Journal. It is a Kansas corporation with a capital stock of \$20,000,000 in ten-dollar shares. Its object is to get better and more stable prices for farm products and to fix minimum prices for the same. The scheme is to invite as many farmers and associations of farmers as possible in the Trust, to set up in Kansas City and ultimately in other cities commission houses for the sale of cattle, grain and so on and to get more money for the same. The profits of the commission and elevator men are to go into the pockets of the farmers. According to Mr. BUTLER the farmers want "only equity and are opposed to extortion." Consequently they expect to "add but little to the price paid by the consumer." But the power to add a little implies the power to add a great deal. All Trusts are bad, as Mr. BRYAN has taught us; and so we are compelled to believe that even a Farmers' Trust will be bad.

The Farmers' Federation will try to collect and to distribute to the farmer stockholders correct information as to the number of cattle and the area and probable product of the crops, so that there may be no everproduction and no sacrifice upon a proper distribution of power between the State and Federal authorities. • • If the Federal at low prices. The members are to seek Government will confine itself to the exercise of powers | fair prices only, a wise plan in view of the

> Mr. BUTLER holds that a great association of farmers for business purposes is a business necessity. The anti-monopoly show has been going on for almost a generation. Congress and the Legislature and the stump have been especially busy in the last few years with attempts to crush the Trusts, which flourish more and more, Wherefore in this world of sin and combinations the farmers must combine:

"The fight of the farmer against the Trust has proven failure. It is now time to change their tactics. They should form combinations, leaving out the evil features and in a plain business way adopt bust ness methods that will benefit the tolling masses."

What grief will shake the soul of Mr. BRYAN when he hears that the tolling masses of farmers are to exchange their ten-dollar bills for shares in the Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley company and make a Trust!

# No Hypocrite Wanted.

At the Montauk Club in Brooklyn last year the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW described the contempt felt for politicians who believe that they can fool people by denouncing enterprises in whose private employ they themselves make money. "The familiar form," said Senator DEPEW, " is the lawyer who derives his fees and his living from the retainers of corporations, yet in legislative halls and on the platform covers them with indiscriminate abuse." The orator probably did not have in mind Mr. STANCHFIELD, the present Democratic candidate for Governor: but if Mr. STANCH-FIELD's speech at Elmira on Wednesday night is to be taken as a token of what his harangues are to be in the coming campaign, he belongs to the class fitly characterized by Senator Depew.

Mr. STANCHFIELD said that, if he was Governor, "the middlemen and the consumer, the retail merchant and the independent wholesaler should have all the aid that the Executive of the State could give to fight the common enemy, the trusts."

Mr. STANCHFIELD has been all his life a corporation lawyer. In talking this way to his fellow citizens at Elmira no one knew better than those who heard him that he was talking without sincerity. If he is to go on like this during the campaign, his speechmaking will get very nauseous. People will make odious comparisons between his professions and his practices. He is running on a platform which roundly abuses the Republican majority in the last State Legislature for failing to pass the Employers' Liability bill. The New York Herald is authority But, as I was saying, the Committee of for the statement that Mr. STANCHFIELD was at Albany during the last session of the Legislature as a lawyer employed by corporations on business connected with that very bill.

No one cares particularly what Mr. STANCHFIELD'S private opinions are about matters of State concern, upon our duty in the Philippines or upon the Bryan issue of free silver; but when he runs as a can-Mr. RICHARDSON, persisting .- To lay didate for public office upon a platform veteran Democrat and at all times a ciples exactly the reverse of those to which mitted, and he by the utterance of highsounding platitudes endeavors to blur his

chair .- "I may as well tell you frankly, own record, he stands properly convicted of hypocrisy, not to say of a graver fault. The people want a man for Governor of the State, not a trimmer.

> Shall we drift, as we are drifting, to the vortex? - The Hon. Patrick A. Collins. Never break your head about the vortex, General. That is an optical illusion caused by the rapid rotary motion inside of Col. BRYAN's head. Throw in a little more ballast, if you

It is curious that the Marine Corps clings to the antiquated and illogical system by which, in the absence of the Commandant from headquarters, his place is taken by the senior staff officer. A staff officer, by his commis loses the right to command; yet in the Marine Corps the Adjutant and Inspector assumes command if the Brigadier-General Commandant s absent, regardless of the rank of the line officer in command of the marine barracks. This custom is anomalous.

Congratulations to our heaven-kissing friend. the Hon. CY SULLOWAY, upon his nomination at the hands of the Republicans of the First New Hampshire Congress district. He is a good Republican and a good fellow, and on a clear day he is distinctly visible from Sandy Hook.

Not so many years ago thirty-three seconds was lightning speed for a trotting horse in covering a quarter of a mile. No animal could live up to it for a mile. Yet day before yesterday, at Empire City Park near this city, The Abbot failed to win the world's record because his driver permitted himself to be carried for the first quarter of the trial mile at a gait so slow as 32%. The horse beat the record for his class by trotting in 2:04; but probably it was the "slow" first quarter that prevented him from beating Alix's record of 2:0314. What would HIRAM WOODRUFF think of 32% being scouted as a duffer quarter? The second quarter of The Abbot's mile was 29%; the third 30%, making that half mile in 1:00 flat. This makes the finish of 2:04 appear all the more marvellous.

With a hand behind him as fine as GEERS's and with a better head for rating, The Abbot seems to have a strong chance of proving himself the fastest trotter yet bred.

The Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS has sheet of foolscap on his knee and a fountain pen in his strong right hand. He jots down figure after figure and all the umbrellas in Dedham are put up as they pass him and his glowing smile. He has just conceded Iowa to the Democrats Immortal WILLIAMS! Happy. happy Georg Fren!

The news comes from England that the vessels of the British Channel squadron have refilled their coal bunkers with American coal, This indicates another peaceful victory, following hard upon others like it; we have provided Europe with ships, iron, bridges, locomotives, wheat, corn; and now coal. The notch that must be cut in our memory is not a small one. It will serve as a reminder that we fill a larger place in the world's economy than heretofore; and may also suggest to the coal men that this is not an ideal time for a strike. The shipyard strike in Great Britain cost the country millions of pounds in actual expenditure, and other millions in cancelled and unplaced orders. The present strike will be as harmful as the shipyard strike if it prevents the placing in this country of foreign orders for American

The Hon, SUCKER ROD SAM JONES of Toledo is going to "use his best endeavor to record his conscience in favor of equality and against war, in favor of love and reason rather than war and revenge:" and his best endeavor leads him to Col. BRYAN. Now the Colonel represents love for AGUINALDO, but he doesn't represent equality, so far as certain Southern States are concerned, or reason anywhere. Still may he and SUCKER ROD SAM be happy together.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: An exrpt from the London Espress, appearing in to-day's SUN and mentioning an epitaph discovered in a churchyard at Enville, reminds me that a similar epitaph may be deciphered from a moss-covered stone in a churchyard at Portsmouth, Va. The oddity of the two lines led me to copy the entire inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of HANNAH ETHERIDGE who departed this life 27th Aug. 1798, AE 20 years A Native of Ireland. She was-But words are wanting to say What. Think what a Wife Should be-And She was That WILLIAM D. OSGOOD. WINDSOR, N. Y., Sept 12.

Hang Out the Sound Money Banners. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Do you not think it high time the sound money banners and flags were thrown to the breezes once more on lower Broadway and side streets as in 1896?

Something is certainly needed to hide the (Bryan) Tammany Hall banners which now float in this dis-NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

Some Impressions of Travel in New England. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have taken ently what was for me a long trip, to the White Mountains. I should like to give some of my 'Impressions of travel," if you will allow me.

The Boston terminals, both north and south are far in advance of anything we have or can have in this city. The North Terminal throws our Grand Central into the shade. The South makes the eclipse total. Just to indicate the completeness of both ter-

total. Just to indicate the completeness of both terminals, let me say that the baggage rooms both for inward and outward baggage, are large enough! At the North Terminal small baggage is separated from the trunks, de.

The New England railroads use soft coal; the cars are fifthy, even the parlor cars. The train crews are polite and courteous.

People go to the mountains now to play golf! The mountains are only incidental to the view.

I do not know how far the tradition of "student waiters" still affects the supply of walters at the hotels; but the service at most of them was very bad—worst at those where negro beliboys were employed. The Appaiachia Club is a great institution. All through the mountains you come across the club's signboards, and its but on the shoulder of Mount Madison, if not a thing of beauty, is certainly a joy—a great boon.

SEPT. 13.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Would it not be well for the non-"W. C. T. U." women to unite in

a campaign favoring the retention and extension of the canteen in the army? The members of the W. C. T. U. may be well intentioned people, but they certainly are wholly at sea on the temperance question If they would inform themselves of the working of the If they would inform themselves of the working of the canteen in the regiments where it is established, they probably would not insist upon their views being accepted by the general public. We have brave and true men in blue; we have wise men in our officers and chief; we have self-respecting men all along the line, and these men know from personal experience that the canteen in the army is a benefit and a blessing. Possibly if the W. C. T. U. would remove the blue lenses from its nea place and replace with couleur derose, its members would not waste their time in shouting, "thou shalt not." Yours in the cause of temperance,

# Funnier.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When some stily woman in Indiana a short time ago undertook to get the good women of the country to try, by mean of a "prayer chain," to induce the Almighty to acor a prayer cash, to induce the Almignity to acknowledge her wisdom, and to indorse the Democratic candidate for President, it seemed to me that that would stand as the funniest incident of the campaign. But now with the Democratic Convention denouncing the Ice Trust, I think that that certainly must "lake the cake." The Indiana incident must yield the first place to it. Can anything be funnier? ELMIRA, Sept. 13.

### Anything Better Than Lawlessness. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

John F. Lee, the attorney, whose Democracy is of the old Virginia sound money, law and order kind, believes that the currency question is the paramissue of the present campaign, just as it was four years ago, and will not allow himself to be deterred rom doing what he considers his duty by the cry of from doing what he considers his duly by the cry of imperialism. "Even if we were to have imperialism," said the gentleman, "that would be preferable to law-lessness. Even if we concede everything the opponents of McKinley say about imperialism to be true, it does not threaten as great or immediate danger as does the declaration of the Chicago platform, which Kansas City reiterates, against the restraint of law-lessness by injunction. The natural result of the success of such a declaration of principles would be the socness we have gone through recently in St. Louis, when women were stripped on the streets."

CATSPAWS FOR BRYAN. Whoever Runs on a Ticket With the Bryan

Electors Is an Enemy of New York. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What difference does it make who is the Bryanite candidate for Governor of New York, whether he is Coler, Stanchfield or another? He is the candidate of a convention which applauded the candidacy of Bryan and the platform of repudiation and disaster dictated by the 16-to-1 can-

This candidate for Governor is in the column of the official ballot, at the head of which are the Electors for Bryan-the column marked out for distinction by the Democratic emblem purloined by the Populist combination. He was nominated to help Bryan by a convention which pledged itself unreserve tly to Bryanism, the essence of which is the "immediate" free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16-to-1, "without the aid or consent of any other nation.

The argument with which the partisans Mr. Coler sought to commend him to the preferences of the convention was that he would draw more votes for Bryan than any other man who could be put up along with the 16 to 1 candidate, and the argument of the opponents of Mr. Coler was that his nomination would weaken Bryan by dividing the party. It was all for Bryan and Bryanism, whether Hill was the leader or Croker was the master.

The contest between these two men for the leadership of the Bryan forces in New York is, accordingly, not a conflict in which any intelligent man of this great State, the financial, commercial and manufacturing centre of America, can take either side. Both are equally opposed to its prosperity and each of their candidates was selected with a view to the assistance his nomination would give to the enemies of New York. Mr. Stanchfield, so far as I know, is a man of respectability, and so is Mr. Coler; so is Bryan himself. But does their respectability make Bryanism any the less disreputable or any less dangerous? It does not lessen the damage which would be done to my property. to all property in New York, and to its every interest and to its reputation by the election of Bryan. It does not mitigate but rather increases and intensifies the disgrace, the debasement, the perversion which the Bryanite domination has brought to the Democratic party, a party unalterably opposed to the Chicago and Kansas City revolutionary doctrine in all its principles and traditions from its organization under Thomas Jefferson until the present day. Every candidate for office who consents to appear on the ticket under the Bryan leadership is, then, as much an enemy to the real Democracy as is Bryan himself. In 1896 when the late Mr. Phelps of Vermont,

one of the brightest and noblest figures in American history, repudiated Bryan, he repudiated with him every candidate for office who con-sorted with him politically. "I will not vote for a constable who is willing to go on a ticket with Bryan," said Mr. Phelps publicly. Now, Mr. Phelps was a Democrat of the Democrats in a State where his party is always in a small and hopeless minority. The stiffest Democrats this country contains are in Vermont, and the stiffest of them was Mr. Phelps. He was called an old Copperhead. Before the Civil War, during the Civil War and after it he had always voted, and always voted the Democratic ticket. If there had been no other man in the State to vote for it he would have been early at the polls to vote a solid Democratio ticket, and he would have journeyed any distance to be able to perform the duty. gloried in being in the minority because thereby he the more emphasized the unalterable fixity of his convictions. Whatever the current political fashions might be, he always wore proudly the old Democratic uniform. But when Democracy was betrayed led into a political fusion which outraged its principles and de'amed its history, the very strength of his Democratic convictions compelled Mr. Phelps at once to repudiate and denounce the treachery. He was as uncompromising an enemy of Bryanism and of everything savoring of it or contributing to its advancement as he had always been uncompromising in his loyalty to Democracy. hated Republicanism, yet he voted for Mr. McKinley and urged every Democrat to vote for him, in order that the Bryanism which had defiled Democracy and threatened dishonor to his country might be punished with destruction. First of all, he said, our duty and our duty as Democrate is to get rid of this foul thing, so that we may once again lift our heads

You may not sympathize with the stern Democracy of Edward John Phelps of Vermont and may call it the political bigotry with which he was accused by his Republican neighbors, but like them you must applaud his fidelity to his convictions as demonstrated when at length under their stress he stamped on the spurious Democracy of Bryan and the Chicago platform-upon the candidate and the body of revolutionary doctrine again put forth on the 4th of last July at Kansas City.

I am glad of this opportunity to pay a tribute to the memory of Mr. Phelps. Living far away in northern Vermont, unknown to the country when, in 1885, he was appointed by Mr. Cleveland Minister to England, he soon made his name famous in the country from which he was sent and in the country to which he went. He was a type of the highest breeding, truest refinement and most genuine cultivation produced in America at any period of its history; and he was as absolute in his loyalty to conviction as to friendship-a very knight of chivalry. Through these solid virtues and underneath his vigorous intellectuality there played the light of a delightful humor; and his undisturbed courtesy, always present, even in the political discussions in which, in Vermont, he was sure to be of the minority, was of the genuine mettle which proclaimed him the gentleman to the

Compare such a character with Coler or Stanchfield, both of whom are currying for favor for Bryan on the ground of their personal respectability! I am sorry Coler was not nominated. He deserves the castigation of the defeat he would have received-he the custodian of the Finance Department of a great commercial capital, whose honor and every interest are vitally concerned in the extinction of the Bryanism he sought to further in seeking the nomination. If he was a Bryanite in conviction I could have respect for him, but as a Bryanite after office simply what else does he deserve except contempt? Of Mr. Stanchfield. is there anything better to be said? And how about Mr. Hill and Mr. Croker? What are they, too, except catspaws for Bryan?

As I said the other day in THE SUN. the only hope for the restoration of the Democratic party to the respect of intelligent and conservative men lies in men of sturdier conviction and honester consciences. It lies in the defeat of Bryan, and the worse he is whipped the surer and the swifter will be the restoration Hill and Croker, Stanchfield and Coler must be taught that they cannot consort with him without political disgrace coming to them Democrats ready to speak out as freely as Mr. Phelps of Vermont spoke with infinitely greater force and effectiveness than I, may not be numerous, but that a multitude of them will express the same feeling quietly with their votes in November I know, and every one knows whose acquaintance among them is

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 13.

16 to 1 in Maine. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "The next Legislature will contain one Democrat out of thirty-one members in the Senate and sixteen out of 181 in

the House." The above is from THE SUN'S report of the result of the election in Maine, published this I write to ask you if this is not a case of the "iron; fate?" Does it not establish the fact beyond refutation that Democracy of 1900 is free silvert-not the returns-sixteen members of the House to one member of the Senate. A RAHWAY VOTER

WINCHENDON, Mass., Sept. 14.—Secretary Long and wife and Secretary Gage and wife were guests to-night of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Nelson White at their twenty-fifth wedding

THE BOY ORATOR'S BROOKLYN FRIEND, Mr. Eugens-V. Brewster, Tells Why He Must

Give Up Bryan. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It was Cicero who said, "No sensible man ever charged one with inconsistency who had merely changed his opinion." The world exists by change and but for that, all matter would go back to chaos to form a pillow for a sleeping god. "The thinking minds of all nations call for change. There s a deep-lying struggle in the whole fabric of society; a boundless grinding collision of the new and the old" (Carlyle). Thus, in the words of others, I justify the change of my opinion, and make no further apology.

It requires some courage, but at the same time some cowardice, for one to desert a man who has been one's friend and guest, yet it requires hypocrisy to remain politically true to that man, when one has discovered his political errors. I, like thousands of others, fell into the enchanting net of Mr. Bryan's fascinating personality, and not till recently have I been extricated. Where once I saw in him a Lincoln, a Demosthenes, a Moses, I now see merely a sincere, talented, misguided politician of great personal magnetism. Where I thought him profound, I find him only brilliant; where I thought him infallible. I find him in error; where I thought him deep and original, I find him superficial and misleading; where I thought that he came to save a lost cause. I find that he came to die with it. A man should not be ashamed to own that he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words that he is

wiser to-day than he was yesterday. Mr. Bryan is a man of his word. His word is his bond. When he says he will put this country on a sliver basis at the first opportunity, the world may rest assured that he will keep his word, whatever be the cost. When he says he will give up the Philippines and send all our soldiers home, he will do it. And Mr. Bryan is consistent. To be consistent he will have to give up Porto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska and perhaps, Louisiana. Jackson's conquest of Florida, &c., was certainly not with the consent of the governed, and who knows but that Bryan will give it back. It is a question if the real title of the United States does not vest in the Indians, but I hardly think that we need fear that Mr. Bryan will claim that the Indians did not consent that we govern and exterminate them, so that we may rest easy on that score. But certainly he must change things in Washington, D. C., because there the poor citizens have not even a vote, and therefore can give no consent to be governed.

When one reads Mr Bryan's latest great speech on imperialism and trusts, it is only due him to admit that what it lacks in depth is amply made up in length. It would almost inspire one to add another epigram to the Sermon on the Mount, to wit: "Blessed be he who has nothing to say, and insists upon not saying it." His arguments are so profoundly weak and superficial that I wonder at his amazingly large following.

There will be a great scattering in will give up the Philippines and send all our

ficial that I wonder at his amazingly large following.

There will be a great scattering in November. The old Democratic party will once more raise its head. It will again be the party of Jefferson, and the Republican party will again have a worthy foe. Only one factor will remain in doubt. The rapidly growing Social Democratic party, whose Presidential candidate is Eugene V. Debs, will either take new life, and grow into threatening strength and proportions, eige it will die a uatural death, along with the dozen of other third parties. The social evolution will go on, bringing with it solidarity, combination and cooperation, economizing energy and labor and illuminating waste. The evolution must and will develop and unfold, ushering in gradually the new civilization. It can never come through the Democratic party. Will it come through the Republican party?

EUGENE V. BREWSTER.

### THAT BOTHERSOME PRAYER CHAIN. Indiana W. C. T. U. Issues a Statement Denying Responsibility for It.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 14 .- The officers of the Indiana Women's Christian Temperance Union, held a meeting here to-day to take final action in reference to the endless prayer chain for the defeat of President McKinley, which was started by Mrs. Mary E. Balch, Corresponding Secretary. All of the officers were present, including Mrs. Balch, and the following statement was drawn up and signed by all present and will be sent to the local unions throughout the State:

the State:
"The prayer chain did not originate in the Indiana W. C. T. U., and has not been indorsed by the State organization, nor, so far as information has been received, has it been indorsed by any local union of the State."

been issued:
Lieut W. O. Keister, sick leave extended one month. Changes of officers in the Asiatic station: Commander R. P. Rodgers, from the Nashville to home, Lieutenant-Commander J. M. Bowyer, from the Yorktown to the Brooklyn: Lieutenant-Commander W. M. Irwin from the Cavité station to Yokohama Hospital for treatment: Lieutenant-Commander B. O. Scott, from the Brooklyn to the Yorktown: Assistant Surgeon W. E. G. High, from the Yokohama Hospital to the Oregon: Chaplain L. P. Rennolds, from the Cavité station to the Monadnock: Capt. H. Leonard. United States Marine Corps, from the marine regiment in China to Mare Island Hospital for treatment: First Lieut T. E. Lyons, United States Marine Corps, from the Yokohama Hospital to Cavité station.

# The Superfluous Speak.

There are about 25,000 more women than men in reater New York.—Census.

Men are horrid things anyway.

We don't care;

And the more of us How good it is To know that we Are always heart-whole. No galling chain Of wedded bliss Can bring us such We are perfectly independent. Is ours. And just to think: It isn't until we are out of school. Or our older sisters Are married off. Or somebody with money Comes along. But forever and ever and ever. Oh, joy beyond expressing, Oh, bliss, serene, Of wandering in meadows Of everlasting green. Ours is a protracted season Of perpetual peace, With never a sock to darn. Never a shirt to mend, Never a man to sit up for Till 8 A. M.; Never a cent to beg for. Never a husband to thank, Never a cook to plead with Never a baby to spank. Isn't it perfectly grand? We are the only real And we rise and scream The Eagle's feathers curl. And lifts the Starry Banner of the Free Clean off the end of the flagpole That new women are made of. And although we do not vote,

We yield our necks To the yoke of no tyrant man, And we acknowledge no superiors As run the rivers to the sea Through placed fields that lie Along their cool and quiet banks As peaceful as the patient stars That light the sleeping skies, Our lives, as undisturbed as they, Move on to Paradise, Where, according to The Good Book. There is no marrying Or giving in marriage And then whose turn will it be To give somebody

The everlasting ha ha!

Or wear whiskers,

CUBA'S PRIMARIES TO-DAY. Election of Delegates to Constitutional Con-

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, Sept. 14 .- Gen. Maximo Gomez called on Governor General Wood to-day and assured him that the people were going to take part in the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention in good spirits, and that those who used threatening language were not representative. He said that he himself had no reason not to trust the good in tentions of the Americans, and until he had such a reason he would not allow himself to be influenced by the conjectures of others to either distrust the Americans or speak against their good intentions. He added that the Cubana would have been better contented if certain parts of the order calling the elections had been stricken out, referring to the clause pro-viding that the convention shall decide upon the relations between the United States and

Cuba.

The Democratic Union has decided to take part in the elections. This, it is believed, will settle the much debated question regarding the strength of this party. The Democrats have expressed themselves as well satisfied with the expressed themselves as well satisfied with the expression made by Gen. Wood to insure fair play at the elections. fair play at the elections.

All the election boards are ready. Gen. Wood has seen representatives of all the parties, who, when they left him, declared that they were well satisfied with the result of their interview.

A well-attended mass meeting of the Netional party, was held last night. Senor Castelland

A well-attended mass meeting of the National party was held last night. Senor Cestellanes, one of the speakers, declared that if the National delegates found that the United States intended to curtail the independence of Cuba they would leave the convention and minule again with the people who were ready to fight fifty years if necessary to obtain their freedom. He also said that the same leader who led them formerly was still to be had and was ready to take the field.

Setor Gaston Mora said he regarded the wear

Senor Gaston Mora said he regarded the suc-Senor Gaston Mora sald he regarded the suc-cess of the convention as certain, and that the work of the revolution would thus culminate in the long-desired establishment of Cuba as a nation, sovereign of her own destinies. The last political mass meeting will be held by the Republicans to-night at the Tacon Thea-hie. Juan Guaiherto and Manuel Sanbuilly will be the principal speakers. The elections will take place to-morrow.

## M'KINLEY AT CANTON.

Large Correspondence Awalting the President -Congratulations on His Letter.

CANTON, Ohlo, Sept. 14 .- President McKinley spent much of the day on the broad porch of his Canton home, part of the time with Mrs. McKinley and part of time with old neighbors who dropped in to see him. He also took a walk downtown and looked over some improvements of his business building. He was unattended and chatted freely with friends he met. There were a number of callers at the house during the day, but so far as known none of political significance. John S. Mitchell, former United States Senator from Oregon was among the number. He said he was on his way to New York, stopped in Canton to visit his daughter and merely went to the Mc-Kinley home to pay his respects. He said that Oregon would give McKinley a good supporting without doubt and he thinks the Republicans will carry other Western States which they lest four years ago.

Another Western caller was H. C. Mentzer of Columbus. Kan. who is also here to visit relatives. He expressed confidence that McKinley would carry Kansas this year.

The accumulated correspondence at the McKinley house has reached enormous proportions. A considerable volume of this correspondence consists of congratulations to attended and chatted freely with friends he

McKinley house has reached enormous proportions. A considerable volume of this correspondence consists of congratulations to the President on his letter of acceptance. The President is much gratified over the manner in which it has been received. The official mail is also heavy, for much of the business of the Government is being transacted here, just as it was in midsummer, while the President was here.

SQUADRON AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Fleet Under Farquhar Arrives Preliminary to

Ceremontes Next Week. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 14 .- The North Atlantic Squadron, Rear Admiral Farquhar commanding, has arrived in this city from Bar Harbor. The flagship New York came in first, closely followed by the battleship Kearsarge and later by the Indiana, Massachusetts and Kentucky. The gunboat Vixen also ac-

and Kentucky. The gunboat Vixen also accompanied the fleet. The Mayor, accompanied by Gen. W. P. Chadwick, chairman of the Kenrarge-Alabama Commission, and City Clerk Moore made an official visit to the flagship and made arrangements for the celebration next Tuesday.

The exercises of Tuesday will consist of an address of welcome by the Mayor of Portsmouth, address by the President of the day, the Hon. Charles H. Burns of Wilton, unvelling the State's gifts by representatives of this families of Winslow, Thornton and Semmes; presentation of the State's gifts by Gov. Frank W. Rollins: speeches of acceptance by Secret 

BOOKS IN SOUTHERN SCHOOLS. South Carolina Decides to Use Only Those Written in the South.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 14 .-- The State Board of Education has adopted books for the public schools for six years from date. None others can be used. The board has given heed to the demands made by Confederate veterans and others that "Southern children should be taught from Southern books," and all the histories and readers selected come from a Richmond pub-lishing house, and the histories are written by

lishing house, and the histories are written by a Virginian.

Gen. Walker, after returning from the last Confederate reunion, resigned his place as manager of a publishing house in Charleston to devote his whole time to this cause, working not only in South Carolina but in other Southern States.

The books selected by the State Board have received the indorsement of officers of the Survivors' Association.

Populations of Cities.

WARHINGTON, Sept 14.-Populations and nounced to-day by the Census Bureau were: nounced to-day by the Census Bureau were.

Somerville, Mass., 61.643, increase 21.491, or

83.2 per cent. Des Moines, Ia., 62,139, increase
12.146, or 24.05 per cent. Lawrence, Mass.,
22.559, increase 17,905, or 40.10 per cent. Buy
City, Mich., 27.628, decrease 211, or .78 per cent.
Topeka, Kan., 33,008, increase 2,601, or 8.39 per
cent. Springfield, Mass., 62,059, increase 17,880, or 40.47 per cent. Harrisburg, Pa., 62,059,
increase 10,782, or 27.38 per cent. Erie,
52,733, increase 12,009, or 29.78 per cent.

# Kansas Has Money to Lend.

From the Chicago Times Herald.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 11.—The deposits of the Kan sas City national banks have increased over \$5.00 000 in the last ten weeks. They now amount to \$55. 541.320 and are \$11,000,000 larger than they were & year ago. The statements called for to-day by the emptroller at Washington show that every bank has made a substantial growth in deposits. The loans and discounts do not show a correspond-ing increase, however. They are only \$500,000

larger than they were June 29, and two banks show a material failing off in loans, while they gained in deposits. The banks are carrying an average cash reserve of 48 per cent. of their deposits. It is rather remarkable that the loans have increased so little in the last ten weeks, for an enormous movent of wheat and cattle is under way that requires a large amount of money. A large part of the increase in deposits is from country banks in Kansas and Oklahoma end is the result of their wheat crop

and are depositing in local banks, whence the money finds its way to Kansas City. Secretary Long Gives a Public Library to His Native Town.

Farmers have no use for the returns of their wheat

From the Kennebec Journal It is an assured thing that Buckfield is to have a public library through the generosity of Secretary ong and his nephews, the White brothers. It is to be a memorial to the Secretary's father, Zadoc Long Mr. Stevens of Portland is the architect. It will be erected near the Methodist Church, facing the bridge. t will be an ornament to the place and an incale ble blessing and benefit to the town for all time, and its benefits cannot be confined to the town limits. It goes without saying that Buckfield people are plea and are thankful to their generous townsman and his

### Shirt Waists Too Formal for Him. From the Philadelphia Press.

kindred.

Shirt waists have been adopted by Judges, lawyer business men and policemen in Camden, but it re-mained for a Populist to go them one better. At the Populist Convention in that city yesterday Streeter, editor of a Populist paper at Vinciand, en joyed life wearing a balbriggan undershirt with a white collar attached. He remarked that he mented